

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1830.

No. 43.

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830: Constables will take notice, that agreeably to the 2d sect. of the act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said Duties, they are required on or before the first day of August term, viz: on the 23d day of August next, to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail dealers of Goods and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

Merchants and dealers embraced in the provisions of the above recited act, are hereby notified, that according to the 5th section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 25th day of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them, if they see proper to attend, as to the amount of their annual sales, during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out, on or before the first day of September next for 8 months.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out license under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

Class	Amt. of Sales.	Per ann.	For 8 m.
1.	\$50,000	\$50	\$33 33
2.	40,000	40	26 67
3.	30,000	30	20 00
4.	20,000	25	16 67
5.	15,000	20	13 33
6.	10,000	15	10 00
7.	5,000	12 50	8 33
8.	2,500	10	6 67

DAN'L SHEFFER, Associate
WM. McCLEAN, Judges.
JACOB FICKES, County's
JAS. MILHENNY, Clerk.
THOS. EHREHART, tm
July 20.

WHO WANTS A Bargain?

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South, will sell, on the most moderate and favorable terms, his

FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing 170 ACRES, in fine order, on which is a new two-story STONE HOUSE, with a Back Building, a good Barn, an excellent spring, and well of water, and running water in most of the fields; also, a new and old ORCHARD, of excellent Fruit.

This Property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms; and

Two Thousand Dollars

of the purchase money may be paid in installments of \$500 each, as Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

An individual who will be given the patch ser. The property can be seen, by applying to John or Francis Rummel, on the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

F. LEWIS
Littles-Town, July 13.

THE IMPROVED Durham short-horn Bull. SUSSEX.

THIS Bull is now standing for the Season one mile north of the Borough, at the farm of Wm. McCLELLAN, Esq. Farmers would probably find it their interest to procure this breed as soon as possible.

Aug. 5.

St. Pleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at the house of George Lawrence, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, precisely, in full uniform.

By order,
THOMAS BRADY, O. S.

Aug. 10.

From the Iris.
"THEY THAT SEEK ME EARLY SHALL FIND ME."

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest,
Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery maze—
Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest,
And joy's pure sunbeam trembles in thy way;
Come, while sweet thoughts like summer buds unfolding,
Waken rich feelings in the careless breast,
While yet thy hand the ephemeral wreath is holding,
Come and secure interminable rest.

Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,
And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown—
Pleasure will fold her wing—and friend and lover
Will to the embraces of the worm have gone!
Those who now love thee, love, will have passed for ever,
Their looks of kindness will be lost to thee—
Thou wilt need balm to heal thy spirit's fever,
As thy sick heart broods over years to be!

Come, while the morning of thy life is glowing—
Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing die—
Ere the gay spell which earth is round thee throwing
Fades like the crimson from a sunset sky.
Life is but shadows, save a promise given,
That lights the future with a fadeless ray:
Come—touch the sceptre—win a hope in heaven.
Then turn thy spirit from this world away.

Then will the shadows of this brief existence
Seem any nothings to thine ardent soul—
And shadowed brightly in the forward distance,
Will, of thy patient race, appear the goal:
Home of the weary, where, in dust reposing,
Thy spirit lingers in unclouded bliss,
While this his dust the curtained grave is closing.
Who would not, EARLY, choose a lot like this!

THE COMET.

DUMFRIES, June 20, 1830.

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald.
SIR—An exposition of the nature and effects of the great and extraordinary Comet of 1832, from some of our learned astronomical correspondents, is earnestly desired by the writer of this note—who has ascertained from an authentic source that one of these immense globes of fire will pass, on its return from the sun, within 13,000 leagues from the earth, and display (being 8,000 miles nearer to us than the moon,) consequently, a diameter greater than any which has ever appeared before.

Should this awful visiter of light and fire approach us within the distance calculated, the light of the sun and moon would not be visible, and the heat could be hardly endured upon the earth during its continuance. As the object of the writer is only to be better informed, he hopes that the subject will meet a share of your attention.—His name is with the Post-master at this place.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

We found the foregoing in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. If it should circulate extensively in its present form, it will spread much alarm.

Our knowledge of the nature of Comets is very imperfect; but from all the observations that have been made, there is reason to believe that they are bodies which possess very little density. One of them passed, a number of years, among the satellites of Jupiter, without in the smallest degree, deranging their motions. The approach of a comet to the earth, may, therefore, be regarded without alarm.

We know not if the calculation of the Virginia writer of the nearness to which this comet will approach the earth is correct or not; but his assertion that its close approach will raise the temperature of our atmosphere to a degree which will be unendurable, is altogether an hypothesis. Comets reflect light; that they reflect heat also, is more matter of opinion. It is the conjecture of Herschel that the Sun itself is a cold body.

According to a census, taken by order of the Viceroy of Sicily, that island contained, in 1812, a population of 1,750,000 inhabitants, exclusive of 300,000 ecclesiastics. There were in the island 117 convents, containing about 1,200 monks, and 20,000 nuns. The nobility of Sicily consists of 61 Dukes, 217 Princes, 217 Marquises, 2000 Barons, and 2000 Gentlemen. Palermo, the capital, contains 150,000 inhabitants, and 385 churches, including, of course, the chapels in convents and monasteries. The export of Sicilian produce yearly, is about five millions and a half of ducats, and the imports six millions and three quarters.

Agriculture.—The cause of agriculture is essentially that of humanity, public happiness, good morals, and religion. Whatever serves to increase the means of subsistence and comfort, concerns humanity. Whatever contributes to make the country more beautiful and more bountiful, promotes both individual & public happiness. Whatever leads men to be industrious and frugal, essentially concerns their morals. Whatever increases our attachment to our homes, and strengthens our domestic affections by making our homes comfortable and happy, must make us more sensible to God's goodness. More than this, practical agriculture must lead a man constantly more and more to study the works of nature, and to contemplate with wonder and gratitude the miracles of Divine Providence, which are presented to his observation in the beautiful progress of the seasons, and their appropriate and various products. "Nature is God's earliest revelation," and it is full of instruction. Our Saviour bade his disciples strengthen their faith in the protecting providence of God, by looking at the birds of the air and the flowers of the field. The enlightened and reflecting farmer, in surveying the products of his labor, the various operations in which he is called to perform his part, and the brute animals, who gratefully acknowledge his care, and look up to him as the almoner of the divine bounty to them, will find constant and powerful incitements to think of and to honor God, the great husbandman, whose rain enriches, whose sun warms the earth; and who in his goodness has placed man in his vineyard that he may till and dress it.

THE INDIANS.

We are glad to find that the Cherokees intend to decline the invitation to meet their "Great Father," the President of the United States, at Nashville, for the purpose of treating relative to their removal. Having determined not to remove, it would be worse than useless for them to receive overtures, or to listen to propositions. Their safety consists in keeping quietly at home, even if subjected to the depredations of their civilized neighbors from Georgia, and directing their whole attention to the trial of their case before the Court. If that question should be heard, and decided in their favor, the chief magistrate of the nation must enforce the laws under the decision of the Judiciary, whether he likes or dislikes it. Neither his own legal opinion, nor that of Mr. Secretary Eaton, nor even that of Mr. Attorney General Berrien, will be able to stand against a solemn decision of the highest judicial tribunal, if that decision happens to be in favor of the Cherokees, and against the state of Georgia. To this state of things, we hope, they will direct all their attention, and all their efforts. The politicians of Georgia will probably consider the state as degraded, by being obliged to defend their own acts against a tribe of Indians; but injustice to Indians is as proper a subject for judicial examination, as injustice to white men; and they must console themselves with the reflection that it is a calamity of their own seeking, and they have nobody to thank for its visitation but themselves. And they may be informed, that it is not half as degrading to be forced to defend themselves in a controversy with Indians in a court of law, as it will be to meet the reproaches and the scorn of all civilized nations.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

John Ross, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, concludes his late Message to the General Council, in the following terms:—

"Confiding in the superintending care of a kind Providence, we should not despair, even should we for a season be plunged into the cells of Georgia's prisons—means for our deliverance may yet be found. Let us not forget the circumstance related in Holy writ, of the safe passage of the children of Israel through the crystal walls of the Red Sea, and the fate of their wicked pursuers; let our faith in the unsearchable mysteries of an Omnipotent and all-wise Being be unshaken, for in the appearance of impossibilities, there is still hope."

A Mr. Wilson, of Conowingo township, Meigs county, Pa. while employed on the 20th ult. in the barn of his brother, Wm. Wilson, unfortunately fell from the floor of the barn, and dislocated his neck.

IRELAND.

Distress in Armagh.—The poor are in the most distressed condition; and are barely preserved from extremity by the liberality of some of the gentry.

Private letter from Galway, June 28. "The wretched state of this country would actually astonish you: there are thousands literally pining away from want of food, the magistrates feel it almost impossible to keep the peace, the people crying out for potatoes, which are at so high a price there is no possibility of the poor being able to purchase them."

It becomes our painful duty to announce that a famine in this country is inevitable, unless some extraordinary effort is made to relieve the distress of the people. Indeed, we fear such relief is not within the reach of public charity. Already has the large subscription entered into a few weeks since been exhausted. The markets have risen to a famine price, despite of all the efforts of the committee. This very day are the potatoes sold in our market at 32s. per peck, or 9½d. per stone. It is frightful to contemplate the consequences. The laboring man earns but 8d per day—so that suppose each man regularly employed, his daily hire is insufficient to provide one meal of dry potatoes for his family. What is to be said of those crowds who are out of employment! of those thousands who are many days in the week idle and unemployed! Typhus fever, the usual attendant on famine, is fast setting in. Already have some valuable lives been sacrificed by its contagion. Altogether we are entering upon all the miseries of the 23d. We protest, to talk of increased taxation under these circumstances, is enough to make the most placid lose their moderation.

Trale Mercury.

Any thing to equal the pressure of want and distress felt at present by the poor of this town, has not been experienced during the last fifteen years. Provisions have advanced in price, and are scarce; the poor cannot get employment; the scenes of want and wretchedness we daily witness in our streets, if not attended to, will cost the loss of many human lives from actual want.

We perceive that the cry of distress is raging in many parts of Ireland, and that charitable associations are forming to stem the progress of this awful calamity. Indeed, this town and county are not exempt from the general prevalence. It is melancholy to behold the hordes of poor who daily creep about our streets, particularly strangers.

Mayo Constitution.

The dearth and scarcity of potatoes in the several parts of this extensive county, especially towards the west, have reduced the people to the lowest ebb of human suffering. The town of Kilrush has, much to its credit, subscribed \$100 to mitigate the distress; and owing to the laudable exertions of the Rev. John Kenny, the R. C. rector of the parish, and of his curate, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, partial supplies have been procured from remote districts, but on such terms as must exhaust the funds very speedily, if the wealthy gentry and farmers in their respective neighborhoods do not contribute to avert the general explosion to be otherwise dreaded. Hunger will break through stone walls, for neither the pulpit, the press, or the bayonet can subdue the cravings of nature. To add to this melancholy description of what the poor are suffering, the depressed state of the times is such as to dry up many of those channels of relief hitherto disposed and able to afford it; for instance at the fair of Ballyket, last week the tolls scarcely brought 10s. although averaging for years back £15 to £16; and as to rents, this instance of the wretched state of our public affairs proves the impracticability of obtaining a shilling from the tenantry at this moment. Where will all this end?

Clare Sentinel.

A letter from Dublin contains the following distressing statement:—"Great fears are entertained that there will be a want of food in Ireland during the next two months. Potatoes have risen in the country markets to an alarming price, and from the difficulty of procuring them at any price, a sort of panic has already begun to diffuse itself amongst the poor people. Some sordid wretches, by hoarding their store, in the expectation of a starving profit, have contributed much to increase the alarm.—Oatmeal, which is never thought of as an article of food in the south of Ireland, so long as a po-

tato can be had, is now eagerly bought up at 18s. the hundred weight. Some millers have the conscience to demand an advance even upon this sum of 4s. per cwt. for the accommodation of two or three months credit, taking special care to require good solvent security to guarantee the payment when it becomes due."

Singular mode of Warfare.—In the year 1770 the London East Indianman was run down by the Russle man-of-war, when upwards of one hundred people perished. I was discussing this species of danger at sea with a person I met in a steam packet bound for Edinburgh: he assured me the case was by no means uncommon, and that he recollected, during the war, being on board a merchant ship, which having no arms on board, purposely ran down a small French vessel; he added, there was no sound but one wild scream of several voices in unison, and a grating as the merchant ship passed over.—There were thirty souls on board the French vessel. I asked whether the captain was not dreadfully shocked? "Yes," said my informant, "I remember he sat his teeth very hard at the time; but he considered himself justified by the fact of his having neither arms nor ammunition to defend himself, in case they should attack him."

Notes to "The Undying One."

Flour.—It is said that the holders of American flour, in England and in France, hold back for higher prices.—The superabundant productions of the United States, the present season, are like to find a profitable market in Europe. It is not, however, to be expected that flour will be higher in our seaports than from five to six dollars, whether it "rains or shines" in England.

Har. Chron.

Manufactures.—The Eastern manufacturers are said to be doing a good business. Wool has advanced considerably in price, and by some of the newspapers of our own State we learn that the manufacturers have their agents through the country for the purpose of purchasing the article. Ib.

Hunting Spider.—There is a tribe of hunting spiders that leap like tigers on their prey; and, what is still more extraordinary, have the faculty of doing so sideways. One of these jumped two feet on a humble bee. They approach the object of their intended attack with the noiseless and imperceptible motion of a shadow of a sundial.—If the fly moves, the spider moves also, backwards, forwards, or sideways, and that with so much precision as to time and distance that the two insects appear as if bound together by some invisible chain, or actuated by the same spirit. If the fly take wings and pitch behind the spider, the head of the latter is turned round to meet it so quickly that the human eye is deceived, and the spider appears to be motionless. When all these manœuvres bring the fly within its springs, the leap is made with fearful rapidity, and the prey struck down like lightning. The redeeming trait in the history of these cruel creatures is their affection for their young.—Family Lib.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A letter from Charleston, (S. C.) dated the 22d ult. and published in the Boston Gazette, says—"I think affairs in this state wear a gloomy aspect, and I wish I was out of it with my family, not from any personal fear, but from the depreciation of property, no prospect of a revival of business, and much unpleasant feeling arising from political excitement, and the attempts that are making from the north to excite dissatisfaction among our negroes.—Some more incendiary pamphlets have been discovered, although it was only recently a man was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$2000 for his agency in circulating them."

The Providence American mentions that a letter has been received in that town from Wilmington, N. C. dated August 2, which states that a great excitement existed in that place in consequence of the discovery of the circulation among the blacks of a seditious pamphlet entitled "Walker's Appeal." A number of arrests had been made, among which was a free person of color, who is supposed to have received and circulated the tracts among the slaves.

Sleeve Pattern.—The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer relates that a few days since, a mantua-maker sent to him for a newspaper, to cut thereout a sleeve pattern. He sent her the Boston Patriot, which was none of the smallest. It would not do, and was returned with a request for a larger one. He next sent Canfield's Argus, which is of the bed-blanket size. Still it would not do—it was quite too small, and was returned, begging for a larger. Lastly he sent the London Atlas, which being nearer the size of a ship's main-sail, served for the pattern.

Mild and Merciful.—The Ambassador of Russia in Persia having been assassinated, the Emperor Nicholas demanded a signal reparation. The Shah, in compliance, punished the High Priest, and ordered the noses, ears and tongues of 1500 men to be cut off after they had undergone the bastinado.

Barbary States.—In old times the Salle Rover struck such terror in those who traded in the Mediterranean, that constant donations and bequests were made to different societies for forming a fund to purchase Christian captives from slavery. It is a fact, that the London Ironmongers' Company have a fund at this day, of more than \$500,000, accumulated for this express object. A legal question will arise as to the application of this sum, now that Christian captivity in the Barbary States has entirely ceased.

Imprisonment for Debt.—For any debt contracted since the 4th of July last, the laws of New Jersey permit no imprisonment. Old, or prior contracts are not affected.

The last Cincinnati American states that there are at least five hundred buildings in progress there, at the present time.

CAPITALISTS, LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property
OF FIRST-RATE
LIMESTONE LAND,
Will positively be sold at PUBLIC SALE,
On Saturday 30th of October
next, if not sold at Private Sale four
weeks previous to the above date.

THIS Property is the **FARM**, late of JOHN MCCREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reiff, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing **221 Acres & 118 Perches,** neat measure, **PATENTED LAND.**

The Improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a 1½ story House, and a Still-house, a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant well of water, with a pump, and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be watered; an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas McCreary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will shew the same.—The above-mentioned Farm can be divided very advantageously into two.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS MCCREARY, } Ex's.
JOSEPH MCCREARY, }

Aug. 3. 18
Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas McCreary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph McCreary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of **Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.** which will be sold at **reduced prices.** The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.
372 No. 20th, 1839.

WHO WANTS A Bargain?

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South, will sell, on the most moderate and favorable terms, his

FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing **170 ACRES**, in fine order, on which is a new two-story **STONE HOUSE**, with a Back Building, a good Barn, an excellent spring and well of water, and running water in most of the fields; also, a new and old **ORCHARD**, of excellent Fruit.

This Property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms; and

Two Thousand Dollars of the purchase-money may be paid in **ARTICLES OF TRADE**, such as Dry Goods, Carriages, Hats, &c. &c.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The property can be seen, by applying to John or Francis Rummel, on the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

F. LEAS. 18
Littlestown, July 13.

EDIFICE

OF THE
Theological Seminary,
AT GETTYSBURG.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, who have been constituted a Building Committee by the Board of Directors, on or before the *first of September next*, for erecting and putting under roof suitable buildings for said Seminary, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions: The whole building to be 100 feet, viz: the centre building 50 feet square, two stories, each 14 feet high, with two Wings, 30 by 25, three stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of the first story of the centre building is to be 18 inches thick, the second story & Wings to be 14 inches: to be covered with joint shingles, of white pine. The whole is to be of brick, and the exterior to be rough cast. The contractor or contractors will be required to complete the whole of his or their engagements, in one year after notice shall have been given them of the acceptance of their proposals. A plan of the building may be seen by calling on either of the Subscribers, and further particulars given. It is expected that ample security for a faithful performance of the work will accompany each proposal.

C. A. MORRIS, } York.
JOHN DEMUTH, }
GEO. PROSTLE, } Gettysburg.
GEO. HAGER, } Hagers-
S. EICHELBERGER, } Town.
May 25.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his brethren of the Profession, that he will attend to orders for supplying *all kinds of Printing Materials*, either new or second hand, at the lowest price. From a thorough knowledge and long experience in supplying these articles, he feels confident, by his personal attention, to be enabled to make such selections as will give satisfaction, at the shortest notice. Terms for new materials, will be six months, with satisfactory acceptance, and 7½ deduction for Cash. Orders received for the Washington, Franklin and other Presses, Mather's Ink, Rollers, and Type from all respectable foundries.

On hand, 200 lbs White's minion, scarcely soiled, at 55 cts. cash: 100 lbs. minion, 200 do. nonpareil, 300 do. long primer, 100 do. brevier, used only in stereotyping, from which a handsome deduction will be made.

Two second hand Washington medium presses at \$125 each cash. One superroyal do. \$130.

Printers, favorable to the views of the subscriber, who give the above 4 insertions, will be entitled to \$2 in materials.

I. HOIT,
41, William-street, New York.

Aug. 10. 41

LIGHTNING RODS, FOR SALE AT CLARKSON'S HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, May 11. 18

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs **DAILY** (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES. 18
April 20.

NOTICE To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830; Constables will take notice, that agreeably to the 2d sect. of the act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said Duties, they are required on or before the first day of August term, viz: on the 23d day of August next, to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail dealers of Goods and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

Merchants and dealers embraced in the provisions of the above recited act, are hereby notified, that according to the 5th section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 25th day of August next*, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them, if they see proper to attend, as to the amount of their annual sales, during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out, on or before the first day of September next for 8 months.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out license under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

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DAN'L SHEFFER, } Associate
WM. MCLEAN, } Judges.
JACOB FICKES, }
JAS. MILHENNY, } County's
THOS. EHREHART, }
July 20. 18

PROSPECTUS OF BICKNELL'S Counterfeit Detector.

THIS publication was commenced in Philadelphia on the 31st of July. It is handsomely printed on a super-royal sheet, with good type, contains a vast quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a bank note list, and all such information as is calculated to prove serviceable to the man of business, country merchant and storekeeper. It will be issued every two weeks, is published on Saturday, embraces the latest foreign and other intelligence up to that period, and will be sent away by the mails which leave the city on the day of its publication. The terms of the "Counterfeit Detector" will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Three copies will be sent for \$5. Address
ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
119 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 10.

SHEEP.

M. C. CLARKSON
Has just received from Huntingdon county, **350 prime Keeping Sheep**, nearly all Wethers—which he will sell low, if application is made soon. Apply at his Store.
June 29. 18

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 23d of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN DESHA.
Aug. 3.

THE IMPROVED Durham short-horn Bull, SUSSEX.

THIS Bull is now standing for the Season one mile north of the Borough, at the farm of Wm. McCLELLAN, Jr. Farmers would probably find it their interest to procure this breed as soon as possible.

Aug. 3. 31

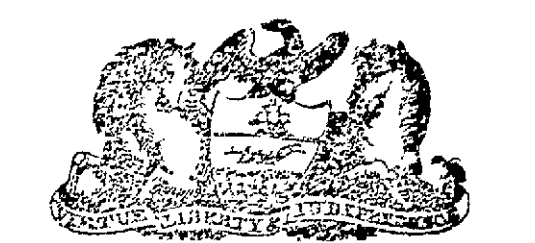
At Pleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at the house of George Lawrence, on *Saturday the 28th inst.* at 12 o'clock, precisely, in full uniform. By order,
THOMAS BRADY, O. S.
Aug 10 18

BOOKS.

THOSE persons who have in their possession Books of the Subscriber, which have been borrowed for more than six months, are respectfully requested to return them—and I will cheerfully lend others to supply their places. I would be pleased, if it were possible, to have them "take a fresh start" once more.

ROBERT G. HARPER.
Aug. 3. 31



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1830.
P. HEAGY, Sheriff.
[July 20.] 18

TRIAL LIST, AUGUST TERM—1830.

Henry Muntorff vs. E. Muntorff and J. Muntorff, sen.
Seawright Ramsey vs. Nicholas Wierman.
David Pollock vs. Philip Myers.
David Wilson's Adm's vs. Jas. Rowan.
John Graft's Adm'r vs. Philip Graft.
Frederick Ruple's Trustee vs. Dr. J. H. Miller's Trustees.
David Stewart's Trustees vs. Thomas McKnight et al.
GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.
July 27. 18

AUGUST TERM, 1830.

GRAND JURY.
Tyrone—Henry Myers, Wm. Weidner.
Reading—Jacob Hanes, Christian Bushey.
Cumberland—Wm. McGaughey, Jr.
Franklin—Alexander Caldwell.
Strahan—Peter Hulick, John Bowman.
John McIlheny.
Hamiltonban—Israel Irvin, W. McMillan, Jr.
Gettysburg—David Garvin, D. McCreary.
Hamilton—George Brown, John Louch.
Conowago—John Endlet.
Berwick—Adam Myers, John Smith, David Slagle.
Huntington—Harman Wireman.
Liberty—John McKesson, Martin Hill.
Mountjoy—John Adair.
Latimore—Isaac Asper.

GENERAL JURY.
Conowago—Joseph Sneeberger, Jr.
Menallen—Joseph Bull, Daniel Hershman.
Am. Rex—Charles F. Keener, John Hewitt.
Cumberland—Quintin Armstrong, James McAllister, Henry Chutz, Jr. Wm. Thompson, Peter Epley, Daniel Reitter.
Tyrone—Jacob Brane, Jr. James Neely, Leonard Marsden, Leonard Delap.
Mountpleasant—Sam'l Swope, Robert Ewing, George Snyder.
Mountjoy—John Horner, Jesse D. Newman, Robert Allison.
Latimore—Geo. Larey, Aaron Cox, Thos. Stephens, Abraham Smith.
Franklin—David Wells.
Reading—Jacob Hildebrand, John Dearcraft, John Myers.
Liberty—Samuel Harper, Abraham Scott, Jr. William McCreary, John Pedan.
Berwick—George Hersh, John Coulten.
Hamiltonban—William Douglas, Thomas Orr, Samuel Knox, David Stewart.
Gettysburg—David Ecker, Geo. Arnold.
Huntington—Joseph Branie, Jacob Funk, Abraham Fickes.
Hamilton—Michael Geiselman, John Wolf.
Strahan—Samuel Hoffman.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade at Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 21st inst.* at 10 o'clock. A. M. properly armed and equipped.
JAS. BELL, Ja. Capt.
Aug. 10 18

AN APPEAL TO THE Printing Business, WILL be taken at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." June 29.

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.
Of WASHED WOOL,
WANTED at the Store of the
Subscriber—for which 25 cts.
per lb. will be given.
C. J. SHOWER.
Gettysburg, July 6. 18

Flax-Seed.

THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for Clean FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 20. 18

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.—ALSO,
TWO APPRENTICES
To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.
THOMAS MCKELIP.
Gettysburg, May 25. 18

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.
Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.
April 6. 18

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a **FREE-MASON**, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.
Your obedient humble Servant,
Wm. S. COBEAN.
Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of
SHERIFF.
at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.
ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer.)
Berwick township, May 18. 18

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of
SHERIFF.
If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.
BERNHART GILBERT.
April 13. 18

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:
I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **SHERIFF.** I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.
WILLIAM F. BONNER.
York Springs, June 15. 18

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

A NEW PARTY.

By the following proceedings in Chester county, it will be observed, that attempts are making there to form a new political party, founded upon principles of National Policy—the only legitimate basis upon which political parties, in our country, should be erected. We have no doubt such a measure will find able and enlightened friends and advocates in every County of the State; and hope to see the day, when all friends of the opinions there advanced, who are now separated by petty distinctions, will come together in union of sentiment and action, under the title of *National Republicans*.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Chester county, friendly to the preservation of the American System, held at the house of *James H. Davis*, in the borough of West Chester, on Fourth-day, the 11th of 8th month, (August) 1830—*JOHN PARKER*, was called to the Chair—and *CHARLES DOWNING* and *S. C. JEFFERIS*, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of *JOSEPH J. LEWIS*, the following persons were appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting—to wit—*Joseph J. Lewis, Jonathan Gause, John Gillies, John Marshall, Thomas A. Parke, John Edge, George Boyer, Charles Miner, Isaac Thomas, Joseph Jackson, and William Kenney*—who reported the following:

Whereas the lines of political division which for many years have subsisted among our fellow citizens, owing to material changes in times and circumstances, no longer mark distinctions of principles, or even of opinion; but tend to keep in separate, and oftentimes hostile action those who accord in general sentiment, and who, for the good of our common country, it is desirable should act together

1. Resolved, That this meeting declare their ardent devotion to the United States' Constitution, compounded of popular and federative principles; and to the happy union of the people, under its wise republican provisions, constituting us, for whatever concerns the general welfare, one nation, under one general head; leaving the management of local and domestic affairs, to the independent and uncontrolled sovereignty of the States respectively.

2. Resolved, That those doctrines which assume the right on the part of any one State to nullify the laws of the whole Union—thus placing it in the power of one member, at any time that interest or passion might dictate—without consent of the others, to dissolve the Union, are, in our opinion, highly unconstitutional and dangerous.

3. Resolved, That every independent nation, of right ought to have, as an incident of sovereignty—and that the United States have, in our clear opinion, the power to protect the industry of the people, against the open or insidious policy, or the laws, of foreign nations.

4. Resolved, That the protection of American industry, for many years the cherished system of Pennsylvania policy, cannot be abandoned without bringing ruin upon thousands of our enterprising citizens, who under solemn pledges of the government, have engaged in the manufacture of iron, woollens, cotton, leather, and other materials; and that such abandonment would injure our cities, depopulate whole villages, and destroy the domestic market of the farmer for his produce.

5. Resolved, That the National Government possesses the constitutional power, and with abundant revenues at its control, after leaving ten millions a year, to the sinking fund, amply sufficient for the extinguishment of the public debt, is in duty bound to carry into effect a system for the internal improvement of the country, by roads and canals, binding thereby the whole union together in the bonds of interest—facilitating intercourse—improving friendship—removing prejudice—aiding to regulate commerce among the several states—assisting the regular and rapid transportation of the mail—providing for the common defence—promoting the general welfare, and eminently tending to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

6. Resolved, That knowledge and virtue in the people are the sure foundations of public liberty and private happiness. Thus impressed, and believing that ignorance is the prolific parent of prejudice and error, leading to ruin, we hold it proper that a judicious and liberal system should be devised and carried into effect, by which every child born in the Republic should be afforded the opportunity of receiving at least a good elementary education; that all may be enabled to know

their rights, scan the proceedings of those to whom they delegate power—comprehend the disposal of the national treasure, which is, in fact, the money of the people; and thereby ensure an intelligent, vigilant and enlightened judgment, in respect to public affairs; securing that salutary responsibility to the people, on the part of their servants, which is the vital principle that sustains the republican system, and preserves it free from selfishness and corruption.

7. Resolved, That we highly approve of the Delegate System for the formation of tickets; yet, as the appointment of Committees, in the several townships, might at this time be attended with some embarrassment—and as the expediency of forming a ticket the present year, is yet to be considered and decided—we therefore recommend that a General County Meeting of all those who approve of the sentiments contained in the resolutions adopted at this meeting, be held at the house of *J. E. PARKER*, (Swan Tavern) in Downingtown, on Saturday, the 11th of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to determine whether any, and if any, what measures may be proper to be taken in reference to the ensuing general election, and to nominate, if they judge expedient, a ticket to be recommended to the support of our fellow citizens at the said election.

With this frank avowal of the sentiments of those who are here assembled, with this free declaration of the principles which actuate and guide us, and constitute the determining rule of our conduct—we invite all our fellow citizens who agree with us in opinion, to unite with us in giving effect to these sentiments, and carrying these principles into successful operation.

Resolved, That *Charles Downing, Townsend Haines, Joseph J. Lewis, James M. Hume, and William T. Waddle* be a Committee to draft an Address to our fellow citizens of the county—more fully explanatory of our principles and views.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this county.

JOHN PARKER, Chairman.
CHARLES DOWNING, } Secretaries.
S. C. JEFFERIS, }

A great democratic meeting, "such an assemblage as was never witnessed on any similar occasion," was held at West Chester, in Penn. on Friday week. Many "grey-headed patriots and soldiers of the revolution" were present. *HEZEKIAH DAVIES*, Esq. acted as Chairman. Major *GEORGE HARTMAN* and Captain *GEORGE W. WATSON* as Vice Presidents, and *D. BEAVER* and *Dr. W. DAWLINGTON* as Secretaries—"These officers," says the American Republican, "venerable no less for their private worth, than their early and patriotic devotion to their country, are such as do honor and give importance to the proceedings." The following among other resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That all our fellow citizens throughout the county, without distinction of former appellations, who may be disposed to act with us in the support of principles, in opposition to personal factions, are hereby invited and requested to attend our township meetings, and assist in taking measures preparatory to the coming election.

Resolved, That the improvement of our country by means of national roads, canals, and other public works, to facilitate internal commerce and intercourse, from the revenue of the Union, is required by sound policy and the best interests of the nation; and that we approve of the conduct and votes of our Representatives in Congress at the last session in favor of this national policy.

Resolved, That we concur in the undivided opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, expressed on many occasions, and particularly at its last session, of the policy and necessity of the tariff system, as a national measure, by which the productive industry and manufactures of our country may be effectually encouraged and protected, and be thereby rendered wholly independent of foreign powers.

Resolved, That a system of general education is best calculated to perpetuate the free institutions of the country, and that we entertain the fervent hope, that at no distant day, the constitutional injunction on the subject may be obeyed."

We are glad to see such republicans as *Dr. DAWLINGTON* re-appearing upon the political stage.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

An ingenious mechanic in the neighborhood of Hull has invented a small lamp, which may be attached to spectacles of a particular description, by means of which and a reflector, any person may read in the darkest night—and the contrivance is such, that the only light visible, is on the part of the book that is read.

The Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Newark, 170 miles, is now navigable.

Mr. OWEN, of Lanark, is now in London, and, according to the Courier, giving lectures explanatory of an entire new state of society, in which there will be no necessity for religion, for individual responsibility—for artificial rewards and punishments—for private property—for commercial competition—for inequality of rank or condition—or for marriages, on the principles on which marriages have been hitherto solemnized!!! Vanity alone is not sufficient to account for the impudence with which he thrusts himself into the presence of the virtuous, nor for that pertinacity with which he besieges not only the doors of Statesmen, the portals of Congresses, and the bars of Parliament, but mounts the tables of taverns, and from stage, scaffold, barrel-head, and rostrum, endeavors to catch the ears of the greatest and meanest capacities; for vanity but overrates its powers, and courts distinction and honors; whereas this man sets himself forward as a lawgiver to Emperors and Kings—an instructor of republican legislators—and the master of philosophers. He makes no proselytes—all

the founders of sects, in religion or philosophy, have from their first lecturing, made converts; but Mr Owen attracts no disciples. The more he lectures, the less he is respected. He gathers not, but scattereth the multitude. He cannot yet boast of any permanent disciples. Mr. Owen's first miracle was in the management of the factories at New Lanark; in which, to the credit of his kindness, and the parallel construction of his mind, he certainly showed the advantages of order and discipline. The next miracle was the Babylon of Motherwell, near Hamilton. This was undertaken to prove that the objections raised to Lanark Mill miracle—viz. that it did not support itself, but was maintained from without—were unfounded. The experiment proved, agreeably to general prediction, a failure. The concern was soon broken up; the speculators lost money; and the whole concern, with all its pictures and parallelisms, have been actually sold, or are now for sale. The third miracle was a ready made one—off at a Tangent from Motherwell flew Mr. Owen (perhaps foreseeing the ruin of that place) to America, where he bought from Rapp, the German experimentalist, the establishment of New Harmony. He found it flourishing and productive, and as destitute of individual happiness as any philanthropic philosopher could desire. But, under Mr. Owen, whatever was good in it became blighted, and then he hid himself back to Europe, to lecture again, where he has found it expedient to lay more of his system before the world than he had previously ventured to do.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The following singular escape is related among the other incidents of the great northern storm:—A house in which the wife of Mr. Durfee and three children were alone, was surrounded by water, and the family were first apprised of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface! The water continued to rise and the bed with it—probably buoyed up by the boards of the lower floor, which was fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succor, Mrs. Durfee maintained as she thinks, her self-possession; though it was with some difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under water. The water finally rose within about 20 inches of the chamber ceiling (traces of which are plain upon the wall,) when Mrs. D. moved aside one or two of the loose boards which composed it, and took her children into the little loft—remaining there until her neighbors rescued her the next day.

The Fredericksburg, Va. Herald gives the subjoined account of a distressing occurrence, which took place a few days since in Orange county, Va. Two children of Mr. Fielding Jones, living one mile from Mr. Thomas Robinson's tavern, in Orange county, the largest 5 years old, during the absence of their mother, on the 4th inst. got up on a chest, and thence climbed to a shelf, at last reached a phial of arsenic, one of calomel, and another of spirits of turpentine, and putting them together, ate of the mixture. The smallest child, aged 3 years, ran into the kitchen and told his mother that the older one had given him starch out of a phial. The mother being very much alarmed ran into the house and found they had gotten the phials down which hung against the joist, and that the different kinds of medicines were almost gone. The youngest died about 3 o'clock and the elder one about seven. They were both buried in one coffin.

The Jury were not able to agree upon a verdict in the case of *F. J. Knapp*, indicted for the late Salem murder.

British Pauper Emigrants.—The N. York Daily Advertiser states, that a master of a vessel bound from England to this country, was applied to by individuals representing as less than five different parishes, to take their paupers as passengers. From this and other evidences, there can be little doubt, that this mode has been deliberately adopted as the most effectual one of getting rid of a burdensome population, the parishes finding it more economical to advance at once the expenses of the passage to the United States, than to be at the charge of their continued support at home.

Exportation of Paupers.—An English paper (the Kentish Chronicle) of recent date, contains the following paragraph:—"On Friday morning, three families, named Anderson, Parker, and Burton, took their departure from Coningsby, for America; they were thirty in number, and they went by Mr. Babington's boat to Liverpool. They were sent by the parish, which it is supposed will cost the parish 200 pounds."

During the month ending on the 14th inst. 27,000 barrels of Richmond City Mills Flour, made of new wheat, were shipped at that port for South America, in fourteen vessels; the principal part destined for Brazil.

It was stated by Mr. BROUGHAM, in the British House of Commons, during the debate on forgery, that in the course of three days the London Banks transacted business to the amount of between forty and fifty millions of dollars in the clearing-house, and upwards of twenty millions at the counter.

The population of Fall River Village, Mass is 3413. In 1820, it was 850: increase 2563—nearly trebling itself. There are in the village, ten cotton factories containing 20,557 spindles, and 575 looms, in which over 100,000 yards of cloth are made, and 84,000 yards printed weekly. There are besides, a nail factory, a woollen factory in which 5000 yards of sattinet are made weekly, and five machine shops. This is one of the most flourishing villages in the state.

Improvement in Tanning.—Mr. S. Hulbut, of Oswego, in connexion with Messrs. Hunt and Shrove, have discovered a method of tanning hides, which is supposed to be an important improvement upon the process, that has usually been pursued. They have thrown aside the use of lime altogether, and instead, have adopted the method from experiment, of extending them, after a thorough saturation, in a large deep vat, about two inches apart, and excluding the atmosphere entirely from them. In this situation, the damp air has the same effect upon the hides as lime, without decomposing or weakening its texture. They are taken from here and placed immediately in bark. It is stated that the leather thus tanned, is much stronger, and presents a more fine and even surface, than that manufactured in the ordinary way.

Rochester Courier.
Bread.—A new kind of bread, called *painé animalisé*, is now manufactured in Paris. It having been found that the gelatine of bones, used for soups, was exceedingly nutritious, it was imagined that if this gelatine could be introduced into bread from potato flour, which is very much less nutritious than wheaten flour, the former would be equally pleasant, and even more nutritive than wheaten bread. The experiment has been tried with great success; and beautiful loaves of bread, made this way, are now sold in Paris, at a much lower price than from wheat flour. The Gelatine is so purified as to impart no unpleasant flavor, and the Potato bread, thus manufactured, is as agreeable as it is wholesome. As a cheap, nutritious, and useful article of food for the poor, the potato bread thus made is unequalled. A large quantity of the biscuit sent out with the African expedition was prepared in this manner.

Mr. Brunel, an Englishman, has invented several machineries to save labor in making shoes, one of which seems to us to be obviously useful. The labor required for hammering the soles and heels is almost entirely saved. The leather for these purposes is compressed by being run between small brass rollers turned by a crank. The pressure can be made much or little as the case may require.

The Commissioners of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, have decided to license no Taverns this year.

Schools have been established in Turkey, under the patronage and support of a Society in the United States, principally for the education of females—who, in that country, are in a most ignorant and degraded condition.—The agent is the Rev. Mr. Brewer.

CHOCTAW INDIANS.

There has been considerable disturbance of late, and some revolutionary movements, in the Choctaw nation of Indians, connecting themselves with religion as well as politics, and involving the question of removal, also. The offer of the Choctaws, made some time since, to remove on certain conditions, was not accepted by the United States; and the contention now is, whether other conditions shall be named, or whether a removal will be consented to, at all. Another ground of disquietude is, the formation of a Christian and a Pagan party, and a strife between the ambitious of those two parties for the places of power and authority. A branch of the Pagan party—a party opposed to missionary exertions—succeeded for a while; but at the last accounts, they had been superseded by their more numerous and respectable Christian neighbors, and matters were tolerably quiet.—*Fred.*

Petitioning respecting Mills on the Sabbath.—The General Conference of the State of Maine, at its late session, voted to recommend that petitions continue to be presented to the National Legislature, asking the repeal of any laws requiring the transportation of mails, and opening of Post-Offices on the Sabbath, until the existing enactments on the subject are abolished.—*Con. Obs.*

The Rothschilds appear to have declared a money-war against the Emperor of Austria, because that the latter attempted to effect a loan at a lower rate than these bankers thought should be paid for it, and in consequence, they have taken measures to render money scarce all over Germany, and in other parts of the Continent, and it is thought that their means are so mighty as to bring his "imperial majesty" to terms!

FLIES.

Elderly people recollect, says the Boston Palladium, when Boston used to be so infested with flies that sugar bowls were covered, and the milk pailers nearly filled with them. As small clothes were worn, men's legs were bitten in a most provoking manner, and many a sanguined spot showed where a fly had been slaughtered with an angry blow sufficient to have killed an ostrich. Gentlemen generally placed their feet in chairs, as in that position, the veins in them contained less tempting blood, and they were spared. Some aged men wore fly-guards something like our Misses' pantalets. Now, there are few flies in the city. To what cause is this to be attributed?

West India Trade.—The St. Andrews (N. B.) Herald, of the 27th ult. says: "Private letters have been received here from a gentleman holding an official situation under the British Government in the United States, stating that the writer had received positive information that the West India trade question was now settled, and that the ports will be opened to the Americans."

Royalty from a Brewhouse.—During the reign of Charles the First, a country girl came to London, in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brewhouse. The brewer observing a good looking girl in his occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and shortly after married her; but he died whilst she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skilful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon,) finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James the Second, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

NOW FOR PRIZES!

If you want a Chance,
You must buy a TICKET—
You can see at a glance,
You might happen to hit it.

During **CLARKSON'S** Administration, of a few months only at Dame FORTUNE'S

LUCKY LOTTERY.

He has scattered a good deal of the Needful, AMONG WHICH WAS

1 Prize of **2,500 DOLLS.**

1 " **1,000** "

1 " **800** "

1 " **300** "

And a great many of 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

On Saturday week will

be the next day of distribution. You will not get a FORTUNE, if you do not call and see

CLARKSON.

Aug. 17. td

A NEW PARTY.

By the following proceedings in Chester county, it will be observed, that attempts are making there to form a new political party, founded upon principles of National Policy—the only legitimate basis upon which political parties, in our country, should be erected. We have no doubt such a measure will find able and enlightened friends and advocates in every County of the State; and hope to see the day, when all friends of the opinions there advanced, who are now separated by petty distinctions, will come together in union of sentiment and action, under the title of *National Republicans*.

From the Village Record.

PUBLIC MEETING.

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6. *Resolved*, That knowledge and virtue in the people are the sure foundations of public liberty and private happiness. Thus impressed, and believing that ignorance is the prolific parent of prejudice and error, leading to ruin, we hold it proper that a judicious and liberal system should be devised and carried into effect, by which every child born in the Republic should be afforded the opportunity of receiving at least a good elementary education; that all may be enabled to know

their rights, scan the proceedings of those to whom they delegate power—comprehend the disposal of the national treasure, which is, in fact, the money of the people; and thereby ensure an intelligent, vigilant and enlightened judgment, in respect to public affairs, securing that salutary responsibility to the people, on the part of their servants, which is the vital principle that sustains the republican system, and preserves it free from selfishness and corruption.

7. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the Delegate System for the formation of tickets; yet, as the appointment of Committees, in the several townships, might at this time be attended with some embarrassment—and as the expediency of forming a ticket the present year, is yet to be considered and decided—we therefore recommend that a General County Meeting of all those who approve of the sentiments contained in the resolutions adopted at this meeting, be held at the house of J. E. PARKE, (Swan Tavern) in Downingtown, on Saturday, the 11th of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to determine whether any, and if any, what measures may be proper to be taken in reference to the ensuing general election, and to nominate, if they judge expedient, a ticket to be recommended to the support of our fellow citizens at the said election.

With this frank avowal of the sentiments of those who are here assembled, with this free declaration of the principles which actuate and guide us, and constitute the determining rule of our conduct—we invite all our fellow citizens who agree with us in opinion, to unite with us in giving effect to these sentiments, and carrying these principles into successful operation.

Resolved, That Charles Downing, Townsend Haines, Joseph J. Lewis, James M. Ilvaine, and William Twaddle—be a Committee to draft an Address to our fellow citizens of the county—more fully explanatory of our principles and views.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this county.

JOHN PARKER, *Chairman*.

CHARLES DOWNING, } Secretaries.
S. C. JEFFERIS, }

A great democratic meeting, "such an assemblage as was never witnessed on any similar occasion," was held at West-Chester, in Penn. on Friday week. Many "grey-headed patriots and soldiers of the revolution" were present. HEZEKIAH DAVIES, Esq. acted as Chairman. Major GEORGE HARRISMAN and Captain GEORGE WERSLER as Vice Presidents, and D. BEAVER and Dr. W. DARLINGTON as Secretaries. "These officers," says the American Republican, "venerable no less for their private worth, than their early and patriotic devotion to their country, are such as do honor and give importance to the proceedings." The following among other resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all our fellow citizens throughout the county, without distinction of former appellations, who may be disposed to act with us in the support of principles, in opposition to personal factions, are hereby invited and requested to attend our township meetings, and assist in taking measures preparatory to the coming election.

Resolved, That the improvement of our country by means of national roads, canals, and other public works, to facilitate internal commerce and intercourse, from the revenue of the Union, is required by sound policy and the best interests of the nation; and that we approve of the conduct and votes of our Representatives in Congress at the last session in favor of this national policy.

Resolved, That we concur in the undivided opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, expressed on many occasions, and particularly at its last session, of the policy and necessity of the tariff system, as a national measure, by which the productive industry and manufactures of our country may be effectually encouraged and protected, and be thereby rendered wholly independent of foreign powers.

Resolved, That a system of general education is best calculated to perpetuate the free institutions of the country, and that we entertain the fervent hope, that at no distant day, the constitutional injunction on the subject may be obeyed.

We are glad to see such republicans as Dr. DARLINGTON re-appearing upon the political stage.—*Phil. Inquirer*.

An ingenious mechanic in the neighborhood of Hull has invented a small lamp, which may be attached to spectacles of a particular description, by means of which and a reflector, any person may read in the darkest night—and the contrivance is such, that the only light visible, is on the part of the book that is read.

The Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Newark, 170 miles, is now navigable.

Mr. OWEN, of Lanark, is now in London, and, according to the Courier, giving lectures explanatory of an entire new state of society, in which there will be no necessity for religion—for individual responsibility—for artificial rewards and punishments—for private property—for commercial competition—for inequality of rank or condition—or for marriages, on the principles on which marriages have been hitherto solemnized!!! Vanity alone is not sufficient to account for the impudence with which he thrusts himself into the presence of the virtuous, nor for that pertinacity with which he besieges not only the doors of Statesmen, the portals of Congresses, and the bars of Parliament, but mounts the tables of taverns, and from stage, scaffold, barrel-head, and rostrum, endeavors to catch the ears of the greatest and meanest capacities; for vanity but overrates its powers, and courts distinction and honors; whereas this man sets himself forward as a lawgiver to Emperors and Kings—an instructor of republican legislators—and the master of philosophers. He makes no proselytes—all the founders of sects, in religion or philosophy, have from their first lecturing, made converts; but Mr. Owen attracts no disciples. The more he lectures, the less he is respected. He gathers not, but scattereth the multitude. He cannot yet boast of any permanent disciples. Mr. Owen's first miracle was in the management of the factories at New Lanark; in which, to the credit of his kindness, and the parallellogrammatic construction of his mind, he certainly showed the advantages of order and discipline. The next miracle was the Babylon of Motherwell, near Hamilton. This was undertaken to prove that the objections raised to Lanark Mill miracle—viz: that it did not support itself, but was maintained from without—were unfounded. The experiment proved, agreeably to general prediction, a failure. The concern was soon broken up; the speculators lost money; and the whole concern, with all its pictures and parallellograms, have been actually sold, or are now for sale. The third miracle was a ready-made one—off at a Tangent from Motherwell flew Mr. Owen (perhaps foreseeing the ruin of that place) to America, where he bought from Rapp, the German experimentalist, the establishment of New Harmony. He found it flourishing and productive, and as destitute of individual happiness as any philanthropic philosopher could desire. But, under Mr. Owen, whatever was good in it became blighted, and then he hid himself back to Europe, to lecture again, where he has found it expedient to lay more of his system before the world than he had previously ventured to do.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The following singular escape is related among the other incidents of the great northern storm:

A house in which the wife of Mr. Durfee and three children were alone, was surrounded by water, and the family were first apprised of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface! The water continued to rise and the bed with it—probably buoyed up by the boards of the lower floor, which was fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succor, Mrs. Durfee maintained as she thinks, her self-possession; though it was with some difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under water. The water finally rose within about 20 inches of the chamber ceiling (traces of which are plain upon the wall.) when Mrs. D. moved aside one or two of the loose boards which composed it, and took her children into the little loft—remaining there until her neighbors rescued her the next day.

The Fredericksburg, Va. Herald gives the subjoined account of a distressing occurrence, which took place a few days since in Orange county, Va.

Two children of Mr. Fielding Jones, living one mile from Mr. Thomas Robinson's tavern, in Orange county, the largest 5 years old, during the absence of their mother, on the 4th inst. got up on a chest, and thence climbed to a shelf, at last reached a phial of arsenic, one of calomel, and another of spirits of turpentine, and putting them together, ate of the mixture. The smallest child, aged 3 years, ran into the kitchen and told his mother that the older one had given him starch out of a phial. The mother being very much alarmed ran into the house and found they had gotten the phials down which hung against the joist, and that the different kinds of medicines were almost gone. The youngest died about 3 o'clock and the elder one about seven. They were both buried in one coffin.

The Jury were not able to agree upon a verdict in the case of F. I. Knapp, indicted for the late Salem murder.

British Pauper Emigrants.—The N. York Daily Advertiser states, that a master of a vessel bound from England to this country, was applied to by individuals representing no less than five different parishes, to take their paupers as passengers. From this and other evidences, there can be little doubt that this mode has been deliberately adopted as the most effectual one of getting rid of a burdensome population, the parishes finding it more economical to advance at once the expenses of the passage to the United States, than to be at the charge of their continued support at home.

Exportation of Paupers.—An English paper (the Kentish Chronicle) of recent date, contains the following paragraph:

"On Friday morning, three families, named Anderson, Parker, and Burton, took their departure from Coningsby, for America; they were thirty in number, and they went by Mr. Babington's boat to Liverpool. They were sent by the parish, which it is supposed will cost the parish 200 pounds."

During the month ending on the 14th inst. 27,000 barrels of Richmond City Mills Flour, made of new wheat, were shipped at that port for South-America, in fourteen vessels; the principal part destined for Brazil.

It was stated by Mr. BROUGHAM, in the British House of Commons, during the debate on forgery, that in the course of three days the London Banks transacted business to the amount of between forty and fifty millions of dollars in the clearing-house, and upwards of twenty millions at the counter.

The population of Fall River Village, Mass is 3413. In 1820, it was 850: increase 2563—nearly trebling itself. There are in the village, ten cotton factories containing 20,357 spindles, and 575 looms, in which over 100,000 yards of cloth are made, and 84,000 yards printed weekly. There are besides, a nail factory, a woollen factory in which 5000 yards of sattinet are made weekly, and five machine shops. This is one of the most flourishing villages in the state.

Improvement in Tanning.—Mr. S. Hulbut, of Oswego, in connexion with Messrs. Hunt and Shrove, have discovered a method of tanning hides, which is supposed to be an important improvement upon the process, that has usually been pursued. They have thrown aside the use of lime altogether, and instead, have adopted the method from experiment, of extending them, after a thorough saturation, in a large deep vat, about two inches apart, and excluding the atmosphere entirely from them. In this situation, the damp air has the same effect upon the hides as lime, without decomposing or weakening its texture. They are taken from here and placed immediately in bark. It is stated that the leather thus tanned, is much stronger, and presents a more fine and even surface, than that manufactured in the ordinary way.

Rochester Courier.

Bread.—A new kind of bread, called *paine animalise*, is now manufactured in Paris. It having been found that the gelatine of bones, used for soups, was exceedingly nutritious, it was imagined, that if this gelatine could be introduced into bread from potato flour, which is very much less nutritious than wheaten flour, the former would be equally pleasant, and even more nutritive than wheaten bread. The experiment has been tried with great success; and beautiful loaves of bread, made this way, are now sold in Paris, at a much lower price than from wheat flour. The Gelatine is so purified as to impart no unpleasant flavor, and the Potato bread, thus manufactured, is as agreeable as it is wholesome. As a cheap, nutritious, and useful article of food for the poor, the potato bread thus made is unequalled. A large quantity of the biscuit sent out with the African expedition was prepared in this manner.

Mr. Brunel, an Englishman, has invented several machineries to save labor in making shoes, one of which seems to us to be obviously useful. The labor required for hammering the soles and heels is almost entirely saved. The leather for these purposes is compressed by being run between small brass rollers turned by a crank. The pressure can be made much or little as the case may require.

The Commissioners of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, have decided to license no Taverns this year.

Schools have been established in Turkey, under the patronage and support of a Society in the United States, principally for the education of females—who, in that country, are in a most ignorant and degraded condition.—The agent is the Rev. Mr. Brewer

CHOCTAW INDIANS. There has been considerable disturbance of late, and some revolutionary movements, in the Choctaw nation of Indians—connecting themselves with religion as well as politics, and involving the question of removal, also.—The offer of the Choctaws, made some time since, to remove on certain conditions, was not accepted by the United States; and the contention now is, whether other conditions shall be named, or whether a removal will be consented to, at all. Another ground of disquietude is, the formation of a Christian and a Pagan party, and a strife between the ambitious of those two parties for the places of power and authority. A branch of the Pagan party—a party opposed to missionary exertions—succeeded for a while; but at the last accounts, they had been superseded by their more numerous and respectable Christian neighbors, and matters were tolerably quiet.—*Fred.*

Petitioning respecting Mails on the Sabbath.—The General Conference of the State of Maine, at its late session, voted to recommend that petitions continue to be presented to the National Legislature, asking the repeal of any laws requiring the transportation of mails, and opening of Post-Offices on the Sabbath, until the existing enactments on the subject are abolished.—*Con. Obs.*

The Rothschilds appear to have declared a money-war against the Emperor of Austria, because that the latter attempted to effect a loan at a lower rate than these bankers thought should be paid for it, and in consequence, they have taken measures to render money scarce all over Germany, and in other parts of the Continent, and it is thought that their means are so mighty as to bring his "imperial majesty" to terms!

FLIES.

Elderly people recollect, says the Boston Palladium, when Boston used to be so infested with flies that sugar bowls were covered, and the milk pitchers nearly filled with them. As small clothes were worn, men's legs were bitten in a most provoking manner, and many a sanguined spot showed where a fly had been slaughtered with an angry blow sufficient to have killed an ostrich. Gentlemen generally placed their feet in chairs, as in that position, the veins in them contained less tempting blood, and they were spared. Some aged men wore fly-guards something like our Misses' pantalets. Now, there are few flies in the city. To what cause is this to be attributed?

West India Trade.—The St. Andrews (N. B.) Herald, of the 27th ult. says: "Private letters have been received here from a gentleman holding an official situation under the British Government in the United States, stating that the writer had received positive information that the West India trade question was now settled, and that the ports will be opened to the Americans."

Royalty from a Brewhouse.—During the reign of Charles the First, a country girl came to London, in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brewhouse. The brewer observing a good looking girl in his occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and shortly after married her; but he died whilst she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skillful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon,) finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James the Second, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

NOW FOR PRIZES!

If you want a Chance,
You must buy a TICKET—
You can see at a glance,
You might happen to hit it.

During CLARKSON'S Administration, of a few months only at Dame FORTUNES

LUCKY HOUSE

He has scattered a good deal of the Needful,

AMONG WHICH WAS
1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.
1 " 1,000 "
1 " 800 "
1 " 300 "

And a great many of
50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

On Saturday week will be the next day of distribution. You will not get a FORTUNE, if you do not call and see

CLARKSON.

Aug 17.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE "Sunday School Union of Adams County" has established a **DEPOSITORY** in Gettysburg, where those Schools attached to the Union, or any others, may obtain such Books, and other articles, as may be requisite. A supply of Books has just been received. Application may be made to **ROBERT G. HARPER,** Sec'y Adams C. Sunday School Union. Gettysburg, Aug. 17. 3t

New Goods.

D. CONFORT

HAS just returned from the City with a new and excellent Assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS**; which he is desirous to sell cheaper than ever. He also returns thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 17. 3t

STOP THE THIEF!

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture field of the Subscriber, in Hamilton township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Berlin, on Saturday night last, the 14th inst.

A Dark Bay Horse. 4 years old this spring, about 14 hands high, with 2 white feet behind, a small white spot on the head, and some white hairs on the side, long tail, and mane very thick.

The above Reward will be given for Horse and Thief; Twenty Dollars for the Horse alone, if recovered out of the State; and Ten, if in the County.

SAMUEL WIEST.

Aug. 17. 3t

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL-ROAD.

Notice, to Road-makers and Bridge-builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from the 25th to the 31st of August, for the Graduation of that part of the Third Division of the Rail-Road, extending from a point on the line of said Road, near the house of Cornelius Mercer, on the Patapsco River, to a point near the Frederick Turnpike Road, a short distance east of Parrsville, and embracing a distance of about seven miles; and also for the necessary MASONRY thereon.

Between the 25th and 31st of August, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the stone quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment (if not loss) in the progress of the work. The Line will be divided into convenient Sections. Recommendations will be expected to accompany each Proposal.

CASPAR W. WEVER, Superintendent.

Baltimore, Aug. 17. 1d

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 17th day of September next,

A FARM,

situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Bantz, Michael Etzler, the Heirs of Daniel Oyster, deceased, David Slagle and others, containing

207 ACRES

OF FIRST-RATE

Limestone Land;

about 100 Acres of which are in fine Timber—and the residue under as good cultivation as any in the County.

The Improvements are a Log Dwelling-house & Barn, a Shop, and Spring-house, over a never failing spring; also an Orchard. To be sold as the Estate of MARTIN CARL, deceased.

The above Property will be sold together, or divided into two Tracts, to suit purchasers. It will be shown by Daniel Carl, residing on the premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

MARTIN CARL, Adm'r.

JOSEPH CARL, Adm'r.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 17. 1s

CAPITALISTS, LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property

OF FIRST-RATE

LIMESTONE LAND,

Will positively be Sold at PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday 30th of October

next, if not sold at Private Sale four weeks previous to the above date.

THIS Property is the FARM, late of JOHN MCCREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reed, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing **221 Acres & 118 Perches,** neat measure, **PATENTED LAND.**

The Improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a 1 1/2 story House, and a Still-house, a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant well of water, with a pump, and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be watered; an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas McCreary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will show the same. The above-mentioned Farm can be divided very advantageously into two.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS MCCREARY, } Ex's
JOSEPH MCCREARY, }

Aug. 3. 1s

Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas McCreary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph McCreary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of **Fresh Medicines, Powders, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.** which will be sold at reduced prices. The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. 3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

EDIFICE

OF THE

Theological Seminary,

AT GETTYSBURG.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers, who have been constituted a Building Committee by the Board of Directors, on or before the first of September next, for erecting and putting under roof suitable buildings for said Seminary, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions: The whole building to be 100 feet, viz: the centre building 50 feet square, two stories, each 14 feet high, with two Wings, 30 by 25, three stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of the first story of the centre building is to be 18 inches thick, the second story & Wings to be 14 inches; to be covered with joint shingles of white pine. The whole is to be of brick, and the exterior to be rough cast. The contractor or contractors will be required to complete the whole of his or their engagements, in one year after notice, shall have been given them of the acceptance of their proposals. A plan of the building may be seen by calling on either of the Subscribers, and further particulars given. It is expected that ample security for a faithful performance of the work will accompany each proposal.

C. J. MORRIS, } York.
JOHN DEMUTH, } York.
GEO. THOSTLE, } Gettysburg.
GEO. HAGER, } Hagers-
S. EICHELBERGER, } Town.

May 25.

LIGHTNING RODS,

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE, Gettysburg, May 11. 1f

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office. 1f

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his brethren of the Profession, that he will attend to orders for supplying all kinds of **Printing Materials**, either new or second hand, at the lowest price. From a thorough knowledge and long experience in supplying these articles, he feels confident, by his personal attention, to be enabled to make such selections as will give satisfaction, at the shortest notice. Terms for new materials, will be six months, with satisfactory acceptance, and 7 1/2 deduction for Cash. Orders received for the Washington, Franklin and other Presses, Mather's Ink, Rollers, and Type from all respectable foundries.

On hand, 200 lbs White's minion, scarcely soiled, at 55 cts cash; 100 lbs minion, 200 do, nonpareil, 300 do long primer, 100 do brevier, used only in stereotyping, from which a hand some deduction will be made.

Two second hand Washington medium presses at \$125 each cash. One superroyal do. \$130.

Printers, favorable to the views of the subscriber, who give the above 4 insertions, will be entitled to \$2 in materials.

I HOIT,

41, William-street, New York. 4t

Aug. 10. 4t

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. 1f

Mt. St. Mary's College,

Near Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md.

THIS COLLEGE, from its peculiar situation, enjoys many of the most desirable advantages for a literary institution. It is at the foot of a branch of the Blue Ridge mountains, in a healthy, beautiful and romantic part of the country, nearly equidistant from Washington and Baltimore, and about one hundred and twenty miles southwest from Philadelphia. A spring of the purest water, issuing from the rock, and an extensive and well cultivated garden, furnishing an abundant supply of the most wholesome vegetables, eminently contribute to the health of the Students, for which the institution has, at all times, been remarkable.

In the month of February, 1830, by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, this College was invested with full power and authority to hold public commencements and admit any of its students, or other persons meriting the same, to any degree or degrees, in any of the faculties, arts, sciences and liberal professions, except medicine, to which persons are usually admitted in other Colleges or Universities in America.

The Faculty consists of a Principal, Vice Principal, and nine Professors: one of Divinity, one of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, one of Moral Philosophy, one of Rhetoric and Belles lettres, one of Mathematics, and four of Languages, besides several associate Professors, Prefects and assistant Tutors.

The government is mild and paternal. Punishments consist almost entirely in tasks and privations of recreation. Discipline, order, and the observance of propriety and morality are strictly enforced. The students are not, at any time, permitted to go beyond the college limits unattended by at least one of their tutors. Expulsion is incurred by habitual neglect of study, wanton and repeated violation of the established rules, and by any species of immorality tending to vitiate the morals of the students, such as profane swearing, irreligious language or writings, the introduction of infidel or immoral books, &c. &c.

The health of the students is confided to the care of the "Sisters of Charity," who have also the superintendence of every department connected with their cleanliness, comfort and welfare. For the amusement and health of the students, there are extensive terraces adorned with trees. Fishing and hunting form also, a part of their diversions, but under the eye of their tutors.

The College is furnished with a library sufficiently extensive for the improvement and amusement of the students.

The Catholic Religion alone is professed, but without encroaching on the liberties of conscience of those students who may profess another, although attendance at the Divine service, and the customary exercises of prayer, can, by no means, be dispensed with.

The Parish church is erected on the ground of the College, on the declivity of the mountain, and affords a beautiful prospect of sixty miles around.

The System of Education embraces The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish, and German Languages. Geography; the Mathematics in general, with practical applications of the principles of Mensuration, Surveying and drawing Maps and Plots.

History, Poetry, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy and Chemistry.

Special care is taken to inculcate the rules of Grammar and Syntax in every language; and the acquisition of the living languages in particular is efficiently promoted by the union and constant intercourse of American, French, and Spanish students.

To excite a spirit of emulation among the students, weekly notes are read publicly in the Refectory, and frequent examinations take place during the year.

during the last week of June. The candidates for literary honors will then be examined publicly; premiums will be distributed to the meritorious, and degrees conferred. Those who receive degrees will be required to deliver a discourse previously submitted to the faculty.

Course of Studies.

First year. Latin—Grammar and Epitome. French—Levi's Grammar and Dictionnaire des Enfants. English—Murray's Grammar and Introduction to Writing under dictation; Arithmetic.

Second year. Latin—Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries, Exercises and Mythology. French—Grammar continued; Retenue choisie, La Fontaine. Spanish—Cubi's Grammar, Exercises and Tractor. English—Grammar continued; Exercises, Orthography, Scott's Lessons; Writing under dictation; Geography; Rational Arithmetic.

Third year. Latin—Sallust, Phædrus, Ovid; Exercises continued, Prosody and Roman Antiquities. Greek—Valpy's Grammar; Testament. French—Telemaque; Odes of I. B. Rousseau. Spanish—Extracts. Exercises continued. English—Composition; Writing essays and letters; Geography continued; Algebra.

Fourth year. Latin—Cicero de Amicitia, de Senectute, de Officiis; Virgil's Pastorals, Aeneid; Exercises continued. Greek—Græca Minora, prose and poetry; Exercises. French—L'Abeille Française and Boileau. Spanish Extracts; Exercises continued. English—Composition; Florentine, 1st Class book. Mathematics—Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration of heights and distances; Geography continued. History.

Fifth year. Latin—Cicero's Orations, Livy and Runic Exercises. Greek—Lucian, Xenophon and Homer. Mathematics—Application of Algebra to Geometry and Trigonometry; Surveying and Solids. History continued.

Sixth year. Rhetoric; Cicero's Orations continued; Tacitus, Horace. Greek—Homer continued; Græca Minora. Mathematics—Spherical Trigonometry; Conic Sections; Fluxions, &c.; a three years' course of History concluded.

Seventh year. Rhetoric and Belles lettres. Philosophy—Natural and Moral. Greek—Græca Minora (2d Vol) and Demosthenes; Longinus and Aristotle. Mathematics—Mechanics, Trailing; Use of the Globes, Astronomy, &c. &c.

In the course of instruction, particular regard is paid to the destination of each youth; yet the learning of the Latin language is generally recommended to those who remain for a few years, as perfectly compatible with their other studies, and best calculated to promote their education. When a scholar who has already made some proficiency in his studies, is received into the College, he is placed, without invidious disparagement to his former teachers, in that class for which his prior acquirements may have fitted him.

The Terms are:

Board and tuition, payable half-yearly in advance \$150 00

Washing, mending, and mending 12 00

materials 20 00

Extra charge for French 20 00

Spanish 20 00

Drawing 25 60

Music, vocal and instrumental 40 00

Use of Piano 8 00

Use of bed and bedding 10 00

Charge for pens, ink and use of English reading books 5 00

Doctor's salary, unless parents prefer the alternative of a bill, in

case of sickness 5 00

Parents or guardians, who may prefer the payment of a sum which will be received in full for all or any of the branches of education taught in the College, boarding, clothing and other expenses, except pocket money, included, will be charged \$350 per annum for each pupil, the same to be advanced half yearly.

Medicines are furnished at the Apothecary's rate, and generally add but little to the bill of expenses.

Every student must be supplied at entrance with four summer suits, if he enter in the spring; three winter suits, if he enter in the fall. He must also have at least six shirts, six pairs of stockings, six pocket-handkerchiefs, six towels, and three pairs of shoes or boots. If parents prefer to furnish the bed and bedding, they must bring a mattress, a pillow, two pairs of sheets two pillow cases, and four blankets. Cots of a peculiar construction are used at the College, and can be furnished to such as bring their own bedding, for \$1 50 per annum.

No uniform is required for the students; but blue cloth coats are preferred for winter, and mackeen, or domestic cotton for summer.

The strictest economy is recommended to parents and observed at the College.

Bills of expence are sent at the close of every half year, either to the parents or guardians, if they live in the United States, or to their representatives who must be appointed by the parents or guardians within those states, when they themselves live in foreign countries. The person so appointed must be answerable for the regular payment of the expenses, and bound to receive the student, should it become necessary to dismiss him from the College.

Once a year, a printed bulletin will be sent to the parents, stating every thing that may interest them respecting the improvement, application on talents, morals, temper, behavior and health of their children.

The vacations commence on the first of July and end on the fifteenth of August, when all the students must have returned to the College. By neglect of this rule, parents would oppose a serious obstacle to the progress of their children. Should a pupil be withdrawn from the College before the expiration of a quarter which has commenced, no deduction can be made for that quarter, except in case of sickness; nor will any be made for the vacations, during which parents are at liberty to leave their children at the College, or to take them home.

N B When parents wish their children to be sent home to vacations, they are requested to send notice before hand, and toward their travelling expenses to the President.

For further information, apply, by letter, to the Rev John B. Purcell, President of the Institution, or to the Rev. Francis B. Jamison, Vice President; Rt. Rev. Dr. England, Charleston, S. C.; Wm. Gaston, Esq. Newbern, N. C.; the very Rev Dr. Power and John B. Laidlaw, New York; Rev. Dr. Hughes, John Hughes, Stephen Dupoussal, Richard Peters, Esqs. Philadelphia; Very Rev. Wm. Matthews, Washington; Rev. Mr. Delany, Norfolk; or Mr. Fielding Lucas, Jr. Baltimore.

In the name of the Faculty
JOHN B. PURCELL, Pres't.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

Will be taken at the Office of

the "Adams Sentinel"

June 29.

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

OF WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the

Subscriber—for which 25 cts.

per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. 1f

Flax-Seed.

THE highest price, in Cash, will

be given for Clean FLAXSEED,

at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20. 1f

A JOURNEYMAN

PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the

Subscriber—ALSO.

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair making busi-

ness—Lads from 14 to 16 would be

preferred.

THOMAS MCKELIP

Gettysburg, May 25. 1f

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

To the Independent

Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received

at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and

respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. 1e

To the Independent Voters

of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in

some sections of the County, that

I am a **FREE-MASON**, calculated, and

no doubt intended by the person who

originated it, to injure my election.—

To remove any unfavorable impressions

which such a report might make, and

believing it a duty I owe to myself, I

take this early opportunity of informing

the Public that it is without the least

foundation in truth. I am not, never

have been, nor do I believe ever shall be

a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit

to your decision, promising, if elected,

a faithful discharge of the duties of the

Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent

Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations

of a number of my friends, I am induced

to offer myself as a candidate for the

office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be

honored by a majority of your votes, I

trust the duties of the office will be ex-

ercised with promptness and impartial-

ity.

ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer)

Berwick township, May 18. 1e

To the Voters of Adams

County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a

candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will dis-

charge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT

April 13. 1e

To the Voters of Adams

County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate

for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an

Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret So-

cieties. I shall not trouble you with

personal attacks, but will receive

your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER

York Springs, June 15. 1e

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